



Birds collected in British Columbia

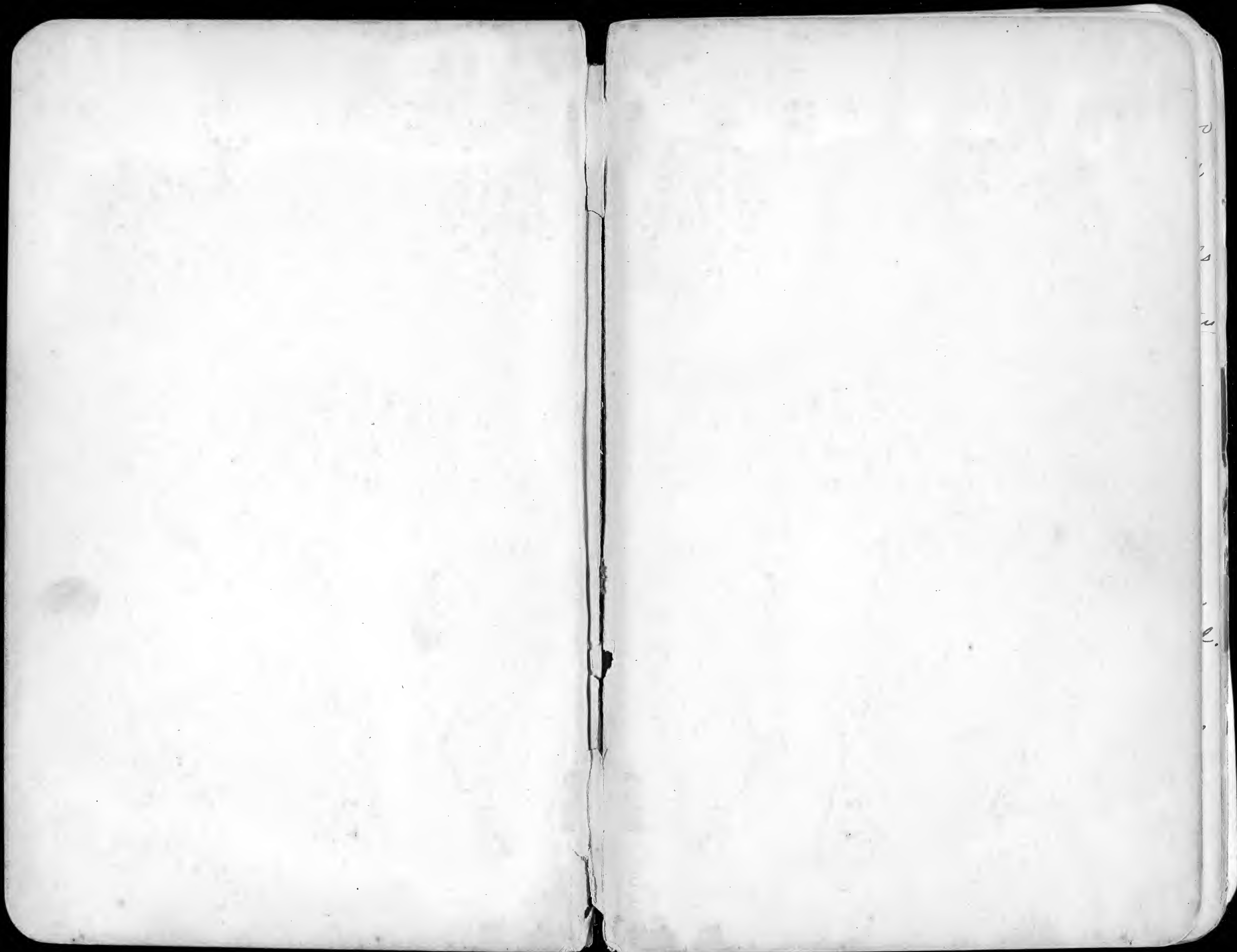
E. A. Preble

1910-1913

<u>Orig. No.</u>	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Locality</u>	<u>Date</u>
1934	♂	<u>Tachycineta thalassima</u> <u>lepida</u>	Telegraph Creek	July 19, 1910
1935	"	<u>Empidonax</u>	"	" " "
1936	♀	<u>Planesticus</u>	"	" " "
1937	♂	<u>Hylocichla</u>	"	" 20, "
1938	"	<u>Junco</u>	"	" " "
1939	"	<u>Vireosylva g.</u>	"	" " "
1940	♀	<u>Oporornis</u>	"	" " "
1941	♂	<u>Dendroica</u>	"	" " "
1942	♀	<u>Canachites</u>	" (near) (Buckley Lake Cr.)	" 24, "
1943	"	"	"	" 25, "
1944	♂	<u>Hylocichla aliciae</u>	"	" " "
1945	♀	" <u>u. swainsoni</u>	"	" " "
1946	♀	<u>Pinicola</u>	"	" " "
1947	♂	"	"	" " "
1948	♀	<u>Melospiza</u>	"	" 26, "
1949	"	<u>Picoides</u>	Second South Fork	" 27, "
1950	♂ im.	<u>Dendroica</u>	"	" " "
1951	♀	<u>Bonasa</u>	"	" 28, "
1952	-	<u>Empidonax</u>	"	" " "
1953	♂	<u>Oporornis</u>	"	" " "
1954	"	<u>Junco</u>	"	" " "
1955	- im.	"	"	" " "
1956	-	<u>Spizella m. ochracea</u>	Mts. near head Iskut R.	" 30, "
1957	♂	<u>Otocoris</u>	"	" " "
1958	♀	<u>Lagopus l.</u>	"	" " "
1959	♂	" "	"	" " "
1960	♀	<u>Clangula</u>	"	" " "
1961	"	"	"	" " "
1962	♂ im.	"	"	" " "
1963	♀	<u>Canachites</u>	Klappan R. (30 mi. from mouth)	Aug. 3, "
1964	♂	<u>Perisoreus</u>	"	" " " (3)
1965	"	<u>Spizella p. arizonae</u>	"	" " " "
1966	♀	<u>Dendragapus</u>	Tsetee-yeh River	" 5 " (5)
1967	"	<u>Canachites</u>	Klappan River (Klappan Flats near Klappan Mt.)	" 8 " (8)
1968	♂	<u>Lagopus lagopus</u>	"	" " "
1969	♀	" "	"	" " "
1970	"	" "	"	" " "
1971	-	<u>Heteractitis</u>	"	" " "
1972	♂	<u>Canachites</u>	"	" 10, " (10)
1973	♀	<u>Zonotrichia coronata</u>	"	" " "

<u>Orig. No.</u>	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Locality</u>	<u>Date</u>
1974	-	<u>Zonotrichia coronata</u>	Ispatseezeh River	Aug. 12, 1910 (12
1975	♂	<u>Lagopus lagopus</u>	"	" " "
1976	"	" "	"	" " "
1977	"	" "	"	" " "
1978	♀	" "	" (near head)	" 13, " (13
1979	im.	" "	" "	" " "
1980	♀	" "	Tue-tan Lake, near head Tsa-Ka-Dzoa River	" 15, " (15
1981	"	<u>Canachites</u>	"	" " "
1982	-	<u>Otocoris</u>	Mts. near head ChapaAton	" 20, " (20
1983	ad. ♂	"	"	" " "
1984	♂	<u>Anthus</u>	"	" " "
1985	"	<u>Lagopus r.</u>	"	" " "
1986	"	" "	"	" " "
1987	"	" "	"	" " "
1988	♀	" "	"	" " "
1989	-	" <u>leucurus</u>	"	" " "
1990	-	" "	"	" " "
1991	-	" "	"	" " "
1992	♀	" <u>lagopus</u>	"	" 21, " "
1993	"	" "	"	" " "
1994	♂	<u>Zonotrichia</u>	"	" " "
1995	-	" <u>leucophrys</u>	Trib. of Finlay River, 20 mi. W. Thudade Lake	" 22, " "
1996	-	<u>Bartramia</u>	"	" 23, " "
1997	-	<u>Falco</u>	Thudade Lake	" 29, " "
1998	-	<u>Passerella</u>	"	" 31, " "
1998-a	♂	<u>Canachites</u>	"	Sep. 1, " "
1999	"	<u>Passerculus</u>	"	" " "
2000	♀	<u>Ixoreus</u>	"	" 2, " "
2001	-	<u>Penthestes hud.</u>	Head of Ingenika River	" 4, " "
2002	-	<u>Perisoreus</u>	"	" " "
2003	-	<u>Lagopus</u>	" (Mts. near)	" 6, " "
2004	-	"	" "	" " "
2005	-	"	" "	" " "
2006	♀	"	" "	" " "
2007	"	"	" "	" " "
2008	ad. "	"	" "	" " "
2009	♂	<u>Bonasa</u>	Ingenika R. above S. Fork	" 16, " "
2010	"	"	" "	" " "
2011	♀	<u>Canachites</u>	" "	" " "
2012	♂	"	" near S. Fork	" 17, " "
2013	♀	"	" "	" " "
2014	"	"	Lower Ingenika River	" 20, " "
2015	♂	<u>Bonasa</u>	"	" " "
2016	"	" - 1-1/4 lbs.	" - 1-1/2#	" 21, " "
2017	"	<u>Canachites</u>	"	" " "
2018	ad. ♀	"	"	" " "
2019	-	<u>Dryobates</u>	Fort Grahame	" 24, " "
2020	-	<u>Picoides arcticus</u>	"	" " "
2021	-	" <u>am.</u>	"	" 25, " "
2022	-	<u>Perisoreus</u>	"	" " "
2023	-	"	"	" " "
2024	-	<u>Junco</u>	"	" " "
2025	-	<u>Planesticus</u>	"	" " "

<u>Orig. No.</u>	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Locality</u>	<u>Date</u>
2026	♂	<u>Bonasa</u>	Finlay R., near Fort Grahame	Sep. 29, 1910
2027	"	"	"	" " "
2028	"	"	Upper Peace R., near Mt. Selwyn	Oct. 1, "
2029	"	"	Fort Hudson - Hope	" 4, "
2030	"	<u>Canachites</u>	"	" " "
2031	"	<u>Bonasa</u>	"	" 7, "
2032	♀	<u>Pedioecetes</u>	"	" 9, "
2033	"	"	"	" " "
2034	"	<u>Bonasa</u>	"	" 10, "
2035	♂	7		



1910

Saturday May 28. Arrived at
Burlington, N. Dakota, about 7.30
and found Mr H. E. Anthony
at the St Elmo Hotel. I
during the forenoon we
made a trip over the hills
to the N.E. of the town and
made a search for *Microtus*
and set some traps at
the most likely looking holes.
In the afternoon we went
down to the river flats
where there is a broad
wooded area between the
prairie and the river.
The principal trees are
Elm and box elder with a little
ash, broad leaved cottonwood
and a rather luxuriant
and in some places very
dense undergrowth of willows
Rosa, *Crataegus*, *Symphoricarpos*
Cornus stolonifera, *Lipargyrea*
argentea.

We found *Lepus americanus*
to be fairly abundant within

taught and saw three, but did not succeed in getting any. Though Anthony already has taken one. We also saw one cottontail. The wind blew furiously all day.

Sunday May 29.

Anthony visited the traps but found no microtus.

In the afternoon we walked west to Mondak and examined the site of old Fort Union. It stood on the north bank of the Missouri 2 or 3 miles above the mouth of the Yellowstone. and the state line as now marked runs through the site of the Post. Though most of the ruins, now consisting only of the remains of cellars, a few ruins of fireplaces, and the mere outlines of buildings, lie mostly east of the line, and therefore in North Dakota. a pleasant day

Monday May 30 Buford

We made a trap to the river flats but did not succeed in seeing a rabbit. Anthony shot a *Lepus campestris* on the hills N.E. of town. We saw a number of birds not before detected and took a chat and a black-headed grosbeak. The day was quite warm with practically no wind.

Tuesday May 31. Buford

Packed up all specimens and finished up all work preparatory to leaving for Culbertson.

Wednesday June 1. Buford to Johnson Lake.

We left Buford at 7.15 for Culbertson, where we engaged a man to drive us out to Johnson Lake about 18 miles to the north. We arrived there shortly before noon, and arranged to stop at a ranch about a mile and a half S.W.

of the lake. We are on a small creek called Sand Creek which flows into Muddy Creek which forms the eastern boundary of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation. In the afternoon we put out a line of traps and shot a few birds. Took a few specimens of *Microtus*.

A wild mallard has mated with a tame duck which the rancher calls an "English Gray call" said to be used as a decoy. The male bird stays around the small creek which flows past the ranch and

has become nearly as tame as the duck and will stand unconcernedly while we walk past within a few feet.

We found a nest of the Brewer Blackbird on the ground on a steep bank with 4 eggs. A robin has young just from the nest. Nests of yellow warbler are just begun.

Thursday June 2. Johnson Lake.

It was snowing when we awoke and it continued off and on all day sometimes heavily. We took quite a catch of *Microtus*.

Peromyscus & *Zapus* and made them up in the afternoon. We also shot a few birds. It was very cold and disagreeable all day.

Tuesday June 3. Johnson Lake

On account of the stormy night we did not take much in the traps. In the afternoon we ranged round after birds. We visited a slough a mile or two to the N.W. of the ranch and took a number of species not before collected, obtaining many others. Small birds were very abundant along the brushy canals.

Saturday June 11. Took only a few mammals and a number of birds and finished up all our specimens. Saw a western painted turtle (Emy. geographicus) in a small pond near the ranch.

Sunday June 5

Took a number of mammals and pressed some plants. Also took some photos.

Found nest of House Wren with 2 young about 1 day old. and nest of Clay col. sparrow 4 eggs.

Monday June 6.

Took nothing of consequence in our traps. In the forenoon went over to Johnson Lake and shot a few birds. Found a nest of Marsh Hawk in the rushes. It contained 5 young, feathered sizes and 1 egg. Saw a Leconte Sparrow. Took a pair of Avocets. In the afternoon we went N.W. to a marsh and got a few birds. Anthony shot a Nelson Sparrow here and a ^{song} rail.

Tuesday June 7. Took only a small catch including horror Oryzomys and Perognathus. Anthony shot a number of birds which we desired. The day was warm and a severe thunder storm came up in the afternoon but little rain fell.

Wednesday June 8. To Culbertson
We left Johnson Lake (Wich Ranch)
in the morning and drove in to
Culbertson, where we put up for
the day. In the afternoon we took
a walk east and south of the
town to make observations. We
saw a good many birds elsewhere
listed.

The Missouri River valley here
is ^{condition} ~~precisely~~ similar to those about
Burlington, N. Dak. except that the
heavy timber is here mainly
across the river south of
Culbertson, across the Missouri.
The country is seen to be very
much broken Badland in char-
acter.

I made reports on the Johnson
Lake country, and attended to
other business.

Wrote a brief report on
Culbertson.

Thursday June 9. Poplar

Left Culbertson in the morning,
rain and stopped off at Poplar
Anthony going out to Glasgow to
get located for collecting.
Took a tramp about Poplar
following up the Poplar River
for several miles. The conditions
along the Missouri obtain in
the valley of the Poplar for
probably 10 miles the river
flats being sparsely wooded
and grown up to the usual
undergrowth. While bordering
the valley on each side lie
the slightly rolling prairies
grazed and with a little sage-
brush, and many herbaceous
plants, a number of which
were collected.

Lepargyrea argentea has young
fruit.

Friday June 10. To Glasgow
 Took the morning train to
 Glasgow. When I arrived
 about noon found Anthony
 very nicely located at
 the ranch Fred Wilson, a
 mile or so south west of
 town on Cherry Creek.

In the afternoon we set
 traps and hunted. Took
 a bat (Eptesicus) and a Poor-
will. in the early evening

Saturday June 11. To Duncrafts
 Ranch near Canadian Line.

Left Glasgow about 8 o'clock
 to drive to Wood Mountain or
 vicinity. We went slightly E.
 of North to Porcupine Creek
 and had dinner at the
 ranch of a man named Cooper.

The valley of the Porcupine is
 well wooded with box elder
 and willows, with sage covered
 flats bordering it. Beyond
 here we went nearly due north
 on the road met Road crossing
 two branches of the Porcupine
 these are trellises. Then we
 crossed a high plateau
 and descended to the valley
 of Rainwood creek a branch
 of the Papineau.

The high plains are practically
 devoid of shrubs or any plants
 now in flower. Toward the
 Papineau a little Rosa and
Symphoricarpos was seen
 and at Duncrafts ranch where
 we stopped some Potentilla fruticosa
 was just coming into flower.

Tuesday June 17 To east of Wood Mt
 We left Campsite ranch early
 and took the road northward
 toward Wood Mt about seven
 miles from the ranch we passed
 a pond where we saw some
 ducks and a few other water
 birds. at this point we crossed
 the Canadian line northward
 we crossed successively several
 ranches and the river Poplar
 River and crossed several
 high almost level plateaus.
 well grassed and with roses.
Patentilla fruticosa symphoricarpos
Meriolis serrulata

finally we began to find the
 ranches with some barbed wire fences
 etc. going in them and descending
 we passed a few groves of fair
 sized aspens with a few ash
 we descended to the ranch of Mr. Knowlton
 situated on the border of a broad
 grassy valley through which a
 branch of the Poplar, coming from
 the north, flows. Here we found

out that we were about 20 miles
 east of Wood Mountain, having
 missed the fork of the road which
 led off many miles back. We
 had dinner here and then went
 westward toward Wood Mt. Post.
 about 7 miles west we passed
 the ranch Charles French. and in
 at about 10 miles we
 concluded to stop for the night.
 Near a big spring came out
 of the hillside. Above it on a
 steep northern exposure grew
 a thicket Cornus, symphoricarpos
Crataegus, Juniperus, sabina, Elaeagnus
argentea, Patentilla, with a thick
 undergrowth of herbaceous plants
 and ferns, which were collected.
 On the hills grow the usual
 plants.

Amelanchier, Ribes, Rubus strigosus
 and the two sages are not uncommon.
^{Leucis}
Meriolis serrulata was in flower
Pulsatilla is abundant and
 the high plains everywhere.

Monday June 13. In beautiful hands
 we made an early start and
 followed the road westward toward
 the Wood Mt Post. Several miles
 intervene between the wooded
 ravine back of Knobs and the
 larger patches of Wood Mt Proper
 we reached the post shortly
 before eleven and reported
 to Corporal King. He gave me
 a pass out of the country of
 King George and a substantial
 lunch as he said we should
 pass his ranch on our way
 back. Near the post are
 quite extensive patches of
 poplar with the usual
 undergrowth. but within 15
 minutes we had ascended to
 the summit of the plateau
 and lost sight of the timber.
 → We climbed near the head of a gulch along the ascent.
 and we passed for about
 10 miles over a fairly level
 elevated country and then
 began to descend in a S.E.
 direction to strike the road
 we had followed. We reached

this about 4 o'clock and after
 dinner it about 5 o'clock
 we reached the state line,
 which however is unmarked as
 far as I could see. A
 crescent shaped lake about 3/4 of a
 mile long lies here east and
 west. There a few mallards were
 breeding, as were a number of
 Phalaropes etc.

During the day I collected a
 number of plants from the
 plateau.

Corporal King tells me that
 a few whitetail deer occur
 about Wood Mountain and
 that toward the west are
 a few black tails, and some
 antelope. I saw several
 horn skulls but no good
 ones. Heard toads Bufo lentiginosus
woodhousei sing in the creek

10
Tuesday June 14, 1910. Darraports Ranch to Glasgow

We left Darraports in good time and followed the road back to road Glasgow. We made good time reaching Coopers Ranch before noon, had dinner here and then kept on and arrived at Glasgow between 5 and 6. Took a shrike in the valley of Cherry Creek a few miles west of town.

Found mail telling me that the British Columbia trip is arranged for so I shall have to leave in a few days for Seattle and Vancouver.

Found Anthony had made quite a good collection of birds but had been able to trap very few mammals. Has taken Lepus however.

Found nest of M. d. d. with two eggs.

11
Glasgow

Wednesday June 15 Took a few birds and worked on Reports of Mad Mountain country.

Thursday June 16 Glasgow

Worked on Reports and overhauled my outfit.

Friday June 17 Glasgow

Took a few birds and Anthony took Zapus in his traps and some birds.

Saturday June 18. Glasgow

Went out after birds in forenoon going some distance up the river. Observed several we have not noted before. Saw Yellow warblers nest with 5 eggs and one of cowbird. also found nests of Downy Woodpecker (young), Flicker (young), Wood Pewee, many doves

18
Monday June 19. Glasgow
An extremely hot day. Did
not do much collecting.

Tuesday June 20 Glasgow.
Another scorcher. Am getting
worried about not hearing
from office regarding B.C.
trip.

Wednesday June 21 Glasgow
Windy and cooler. Still no
word about details of trip.

Thursday June 22. Glasgow.
Got instructions to go to
Vancouver via Seattle.
Rec'd also letter from
Bailey. Packed up all our
specimens and closed up
work at Glasgow preparatory
to leaving in the morning.

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Friday June 23.

Took train in forenoon for Vancouver
via Seattle. Reached the summit of the
Mts just before dark.

Saturday June 24. To Seattle.

Reached Seattle in evening. Put up
at hotel near the station.

Sunday June 25.

Got mail & telegram at P.O.
Purchased supplies and left
Seattle for Vancouver about noon.
Reached Vancouver about 7. Put up
at Vancouver Hotel where Masters
was to meet me. They have not yet
arrived.

Monday June 26.
Put in the day as best I
could. The Master brothers (George
W. and Samuel Master) arrived
on night train. Found their plans
indefinite.

Tuesday June 27. Called on Game Warden
A. Bryan Phillips and arranged to
get permits and then to Game Warden

Wednesday June 28. Went on to Victoria
to outfit and make final arrangements.
Arrived there in the afternoon. Called on

Dr. J. S. Roberts, Geom. in the biologist
J. Kermod.

Wednesday June 29 Victoria

Had a long talk with Mr. O. Thomson, Manager of W.B.C. and made some arrangements. There are many conflicting reports that we hardly know when to go. The region N.E. of Hazelton is said to be a very poor game country and there are said to be practically no sheep in the Babine range. I think we will go to Telegraph Creek and work southward, perhaps to Edmonton.

Thursday June 30 Victoria

Purchased supplies, traps, bags, etc and provisions, also films and many pens and pads.

Friday July 1. Victoria

Dominion day, and nothing doing. Stayed at Victoria until evening and then took steamer for Vancouver. Having bought tickets for June 1st to and from Wrangell. Mr. Sutherland tells me that there are sheep on Mts. 10 or 12 miles south of Peace River west of the Big Canyon.

Saturday July 2. Vancouver

Finished arrangements with William Ingammooden. He tells me that there are plenty of sheep in the ~~Selkirk~~ Selkirk Mts. and that they are practically identical with the animals of the southern Cascades in S.B.C. but are different from those closest to the Rocky Mts sheep.

The ~~Masters~~ got letters of Credit with the H.B. Co. We got aboard the steamer Princess May. in the evening and she left about 11 o'clock or a little later.

Sunday July 3. Inside Passage

Steamed all day up the Inside Passage. There seem more sheep on the Mts. up there than ought to be at this time of year.

Deer of Coast Caribou Nov. 1908

2. lb. Islands West Side Vreys Bay
2. lb. back from shiners behind and
antelope fleps light grayish brown
darkest on rump.

skin and phodius lighter
belly white

nose grayish white throat light tan face

To Prince Rupert

Monday July 4. Reached Prince Rupert in the afternoon and remained until evening. Had stopped for a half hour or so at Port Essington.

Prince Rupert is apparently on an island. The attempt has been made to level the ground which is very rough and uneven. The railroad connects the right bank of the Skeena and follows the shore to Prince Rupert.

Tuesday July 5 To Thompson

We arrived at Thompson about 2:30 in the P.M. Got acquainted with Mr. Brown the Customs Collector and Mr. St. Matheson who is agent with the Yukon and Klondike River Company. Made partial arrangements to charter a small launch to go to Telegraph Creek.

Wednesday July 6

Made final arrangements to go to Telegraph Creek and expect to start tomorrow forenoon. Put on the day writing letters and making arrangements of various kinds.

Thursday July 7. Etahone River

Did not get away until nearly noon but into the river on the high tide and had dinner a few miles up. At one point the bank was composed of almost sandy clay. The trees were spruce and balsam poplar with a dense undergrowth of Alder, *Berberis* and a large leaved *Viburnum*. ^{where flowers are yellow} *Malva* *argentea*, *Willow* *glauca* *glabra* *glabra* *glabra*. The river banks are very steep on the mountain sides which are *Hudsonian*. Their sides are well covered for the most part but many large areas are brushy only. About 10 miles from the mouth of the Skeena the river flows in the left and occupies just above

Monday July 11 To near Blochman Canyon

When we left to what we found
there was something wrong with the
wheel cluster and for a while
trouble. After a good part of the
day "fiddling" it up and then went
on. Just before camping time

Went down a gully and the boat
was a wreck. Against a wooden
slide and a hole broken in the
floor. The boat was a wreck. The
boat was a wreck. The boat was a wreck.

Silene acaulis ^(Kew. plant) and *Androsace*
montana ^{sp. nov.} today. In former
common and called for berries
by the Indians. *Valeriana lanata*
in fruit (small & green) the fruit fruit
tree

Tuesday July 12 To near Blochman Canyon

Remained in camp nearly all day. Working
on the engine. The rain was heavy. Continued
Saw *Lupinus* at camp. Went to the point beyond
found and started on. We had been only
a short distance when the boat broke. The
boat was a wreck. The boat was a wreck. The boat was a wreck.

Wednesday July 13. To near Clearwater

We made a good start and were far
from the point. A very strong current
in the river. The boat was a wreck. The boat was a wreck. The boat was a wreck.

had been captured about 10 days ago
and had succeeded in saving
his canoe but lost his canoe. He had
seen it in a side channel a couple
miles below the Clearwater in
good - made when it comes in from
3 miles below Kask from the north.
About the Rose river is down.
Corymbus was a - penicillatus and
Allegamus argutus (in plains) were
abundant.

Convinced that Antelope Antelope
and Antelope the same last night
in his garden.
The Antelope in the Antelope (Antelope)
Red Antelope and Antelope Antelope seem
to have been left behind near
the Antelope Canyon.

Thursday July 14 To Telegraph Creek
The morning was rainy. We made
very good progress against a
very strong current. The time was
shortened in different kind of country
the mts of a large easily walking
rock with many rock slides. The
rivers were clothed with many
patches of cut banks of grass
topped with rounded Antelope and
poplar stand down but for
a small stream on our right
at the mouth of which we
saw a stage for Antelope Antelope
we had to live up the Antelope
as well as a Antelope and
up the Antelope stage we
saw a black bear on a Antelope
Antelope ridge.

We reached Antelope Antelope with
ourselves and Antelope Antelope
But our family was down Antelope Antelope
we were told a Antelope Antelope
the Antelope Antelope Antelope Antelope
we passed a stretch of river
terraces exceptionally well marked
and regular. These were marked back

rising one above another
perfectly even topped and clothed
with young aspens. Above here the
river narrowed and its valley
assumed a canyon like character
with a very swift current. We
broke down again on a riffle and
patched the shaft up and
finally reached Telegraph Creek
in the evening.

Monday July 15 Telegraph Creek

Started arrangements for our
trip. Wrote letters home and to office.
Set out a good line of traps
up Telegraph Creek.

Saturday July 16 Telegraph Creek

Took a good catch of *Peromyscus*
and *Microtus* & *Hesperomys*. Set
traps for woodrats up the canyon.

Sunday July 17 Telegraph Creek

Took some small mammals and 2
woodrats. Observed the following
plants:

<i>Pinus</i>	<i>Viburnum</i> in fruit
<i>Juniperus scopulorum</i>	<i>Lonicera</i>
<i>Salix</i>	<i>Campanula</i> ?
<i>Populus trem</i> com	<i>Artemisia</i>
<i>Salix</i> ^{<i>balsamifera</i>}	
<i>Betula</i>	
<i>Alnus</i>	
<i>Ranunculus</i> call	
<i>Sedum</i> 2 sp. ? call	
<i>Succisa frutescens</i>	
<i>Cakile</i> call	
<i>Rubus strigosus</i>	
<i>Fragaria</i>	
<i>Rosa</i> com in full flower	
<i>Amelanchier</i> fruit ripening	
<i>Prunus</i> small green fruit	
<i>Lepargyrea canad</i> fruit ripening	
<i>Chamaenerion</i>	
<i>Pyrola</i> ^{<i>maritima</i>}	
["] <i>Aspidophytos</i>	
<i>Veronica reticulata</i>	
<i>Apocynum androsaemifolium</i>	
<i>Mertensia</i>	

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Sunday July 24 To Buckley Lake Creek
(Men-cho-tu - Big Lake Creek) 10 miles
on Telegraph Line from Tel. Creek 8 miles
Got back to camp early and as the
horses we had engaged did not come
we put the loads on our 4 horses and
went on. The day with the horse drivers
was at 5 miles Lake a few miles beyond.

The trail ascended the valley through fine
mossy spruce woods and crossed a river,
below which spruce appeared. The high
mt. to our south across a deep gorge
the valley of South Fork (Nevada).

Then we descended and went through a
succession of meadows and the spruce
later for several miles, striking the
Telegraph Trail and following it to our
camp on the creek. The country is
all Canadian but Hudsonian begins
in the hills a little higher.

Some Arctostaphylos at many places along the
trail. Adiantum glandulosum common in
the meadows also a small yellow
almost prostrate

yellow Castilleja common Lupinus etc.
Potentilla fruticosa common

249
Monday July 25 To Buckley Lake
We went up the stream on which
we were camped but at a little
distance from it and across a
succession of poplar ridges with
meadows between them and through
mossy spruce woods to Buckley
Lake which we reached about
4.30. We passed Stanley Lake to the
middle of the afternoon, a small
pond bordered with grass & some
spruce woods. and beyond a small
nameless pond on our right.

Collected on specimens until dark.
Saw Empetrum nigrum in some of the
meadows and some Cassiope Urtica
and much Potentilla glandulosa
from Montana (alt.) Potentilla
fruticosa

Thursday, July 26 To Ashcroft Trail (6 miles)
Near End Puskey Lake

The morning was stormy and we made
a short start like yesterday. Some
clouds in the morning but no rain.
We had a very wet trail and had to hunt for
a dry, swampy place. Found a small
creek in the left where I saw a
few of the Hottel fishes and two gray
trout. Found some yellowlegs and
a small stream. Saw a muskrat here
and a few other small animals.
The junction of the Ashcroft Trail
is in a little basin to the east end of Puskey
Lake. The water is at either end of the
lake. The water is very cold and
the fish are small. The water is very
cold. The water is very cold. The water
is very cold. The water is very cold.
The water is very cold. The water is very
cold. The water is very cold. The water
is very cold. The water is very cold.

Many muskrats caught up with us.

Wednesday, July 27 To Crossing of 2nd
South Fork of Stikine

8:15 to 3:30
Accompanied an early start and took the
Ashcroft Trail after a few miles of
Pine and Poplar woods. Some of the latter
trees being of good size. We reached
a ^{creek} and crossed it at a
distance of about 2 miles. I was
specially shocked with many trees.
We found a very large and long
ridge here on the summit.

The ridge was very high and
the water was very cold. The water
was very cold. The water was very cold.
The water was very cold. The water was
very cold. The water was very cold.
The water was very cold. The water was
very cold. The water was very cold.
The water was very cold. The water was
very cold. The water was very cold.

Saw Salmo gairdneri at a
small tributary near our camp
and took two Salmo gairdneri and
one Salmo gairdneri. The stream is very
cold. The water is very cold. The water
is very cold. The water is very cold.
The water is very cold. The water is
very cold. The water is very cold.
The water is very cold. The water is
very cold. The water is very cold.

Agave 17 miles

about 17 miles
Saturday July 30 Region about head of Iskut to
 near Kedappan

Sunday, July 31. To Klappan River 7 miles
We spent the forenoon attending to
specimens and got away shortly after
noon and made about 8 miles
reaching the Klappan about 5.30

On our way within a couple of miles
the Klappan we passed a series of
small ponds and swamps. The head of
the Iskut all the lakes about here
and each were tributaries to the
Iskut. We saw little of interest along
the route.

The Klappan at our crossing
place is about 75 yards wide
with a swift current. The banks
are well wooded with spruce, fir
and poplar with a sprinkling
of balsam poplar of good size
and the usual shrubs.

We got the horses across in the long
Swampy Lake just before camping.

We got rather wet and cold going
on the Shatsiga about 50 miles up river
to Hecate Lake.

On the descent to the Frances
we saw the Selkirk all plain Caribou tracks
showing the many ranges there are

none in the summer. Probably come from the
Caribou at a well known place in
November. Return in March and April
at the head of the Klappan some
of the Caribou are resident. Others
come in in the winter.

From the head of the Klappan we found
many sheep, but sheep & caribou

on the Hyland 50 miles up the
Klappan Creek are more numerous
on the lower hills. Black bears.

On the Muddy in Tarnagan up the
Walker Creek 50 miles to Walker Lake
there are goats & sheep all through and
also about the head of the Muddy.

On Iskut-I-a in several places tributaries
of the Muddy are still Muddy and one
tributary of the Selkirk. There are many
sheep - more and caribou in summer
Caribou leave the summit in November
and descend to the Selkirk. The moose
are about timberline in summer.

^(at deep snow line)
Muddy and
other rivers. Some young in colonies and
some in small groups. Muddy and
Selkirk and work back up the Muddy
valley advances.

16
Monday, August 2. Left Eagle Lake trail
That morning was rainy and
we did not get away until
noon. until noon and it
was mid-afternoon before
we got away. We followed the
Chapman trail camped at 3:30
about 1/2 mile from the river.

Tuesday Aug 2 Camp near Eagle Lake

It rained all day and we did
not break camp. Took Ermine and
Spizella in my traps. Spizella
was very scarce.
There are Spizella at camp
all - Spizella little of Spizella.
Spizella group there, willows
Spizella 'shrubbery, Spizella
Spizella was very scarce. Spizella

17
Wednesday Aug 3 To and back 17 miles
We packed the Spizella and
shells and some other things and
made an early start. We went
through a Spizella of Spizella and
out over a high bank, following
the bank of the Chapman. Then I
went through a Spizella of
open Spizella through Spizella thick
Spizella with Spizella and then in
an extensive Spizella. We found
a small pond on our right where
there was a large beaver house.
4 miles beyond we saw the west
side of 2nd Eagle Creek. We saw about 20
goats on the Mts to our left. But most
after them and killed 2. Larry and
I followed and reached him just after
he had killed them. Saw a Spizella
Spizella saw Spizella in Spizella and the
saw one near the rocky creek above
timberline. Spizella poplar Spizella to
timberline. Black and Spizella
common.

12 miles

Thursday Aug 4. To John Chapman
 We crossed the creek (Gymnasium creek) on
 crossing the bank of the valley. We
 left Chapman to the junction with a good
 sized tributary on which we camped
 near 2000 ft. passed the town in
 a canyon like place where the
 canyon walls are steeply cliff.
 The river is now much smaller than
 before. It is a good way from
 the old bed. The hills on the
 left of the river are a series of
 hills of rounded peaks with
 many of them very fine. Some
 are white while those on the
 right are dark. At the top of the
 valley are some lower
 hills. One of good size at camp.
 The river is small. Through the
 valley are good timber but little
 timber.

8 miles

Friday Aug 5 Valley, Teton River

We ascended the Teton. The
 trail following the side of the valley
 through poplar and willows and
 some plant starting the run at the
 foot of a steep slope.
 The river was rapid all the
 way. We finally came out into
 a broad nearly level meadow.
 Land is brown and covered
 mainly with dwarf brush.
 Saw many ^{aspen} poplars but no
 firs. Saw balsam poplars
 of good size (15 or 20 inches)
 but not tall.
 We camped near the upper
 end of this valley - few
 hundred feet below timberline.
 Set out a line of traps
 about a small shallow pond
 in a basin.

Tetuya

Saturday Aug. 6 Mts near Klappan Meadows
 We started away early from Hunt for
 sheep on the mts to the N.E. George and
 I with Jerry followed a westerly tributary
 for a mile or more and then ascended
 a valley to a mountain through a beautiful grassy
 valley where found many young marmots and
 mountain squirrels. From the head we looked
 over the head of another valley rising to a point
 of view and from there discovered 2 more
 steep firs down the side of a mountain
 to the south. We walked then some time to see if they
 would descend a field but they finally ascended
 up high ledge and lay down. George and
 Jerry then descended and starting to the N.W. climbed
 down the opposite side and George shot the sheep
 one. I ascended another higher one beyond we
 saw about a dozen Caribou lying on the snow
 fields but no more sheep. Though I saw
 several young Hares I saw also a white-tailed
 Ptarmigan. From the summit the entire country
 appeared in every direction as far as the
 eye could reach. I remained on the mountain
 until nearly sunset and then made my way
 to camp and found that Sam who told Bob
 had ascended another mountain had shot
 two horses. Left before we could start.

Sunday Aug 7. At Klappan valley

We spent the forenoon in speculation
 and in the afternoon moved up the
 middle fork of the Klappan about
 5 or 6 miles and camped. On our way
 we passed several small
 lakes or bays left. The trail followed
 the right hand side of the Klappan
 Lake a narrow stream and found
 that it. Some of the trees were
 and good quantities were seen right
 camp. which is near timberline
 though in the valley.

about 18 miles

Monday Aug 8. To Klappan Plate

The morning was rainy and we did not get away very early. We succeeded in getting to the head of the Klappan (true) and went through a low pass. Then we went down an abrupt descent following a small stream which flowed into a larger one a tributary of the Klappan. The descent was for some miles and descended at the lower end of a broad Alpine meadow - Klappan Plate.

We saw many mammals and some birds and also several kinds of vegetation. After reaching camp we saw the forest and the meadows and some some Klappan.

A camp of Indians (called Klappan Camp) well supplied with meat and other necessities, was met with here.

Tuesday Aug 9. Klappan Plate

We left camp and went down to Sam with Larry and Bob. George, Ben and I started for Fort Klappan.

We took the trail and followed it to the Klappan stream and then struck on going eastward. Followed the edge of the meadow like valley and reached shortly to a in a brushy place among low scattered spruce. Saw two kinds of yellow ptarmigan and several golden-crowned kinglets, many sparrows. Old and young were common.

Wednesday Aug 10

Across Spa-tse-ga R.

on old camp at 9th camp followed down
the creek some coming it and following
the trail left yesterday to the junction of the
creek with the Spa-tse-ga about 5
miles. Then crossed the stream which was
up steep and then followed the stream
down some rough ridges for about

10 miles. In attempting to ascend the
steep side of a side canyon one of
the horses fell and rolled to its death
and the other outfit and goods falling
to one side and little damage was
done to the outfit. The small herd was
lost to the outfit and was not
seen.

Grizzly bear tracks

Thursday Aug 11 Spa-tse-ga River

Remained in camp. Spying out
a route and deciding what part
of our outfit to cache and lighten
our load. One climbed to timberline
and reported that we were nearly
20 miles to far down & enter
the pass. The day was cool with
threatened rain, and toward
evening it snowed in some of
the nearby mountains. Last
night water froze nearly
an inch in the kettle. Some
little of interest.

Friday Aug 12 Up Spa-ta-ga valley
we cached some of our flour
and many articles and left
our camp at 10.15. Picked our
way out of the thick woods toward
the river and soon reached the
valley brook and comparatively level
with many grassy terraces perfectly
level and hummocky places. Saw
many trophies of moose and caribou
and the first beaver near our
camp. Found ^{trails} which about 5 o'clock
we camped near the southern
edge of the valley. Struck a camp
caribou and called as we camped
that 5 mile passage and
skinned them. Saw many outlets
to the sea or river, many large runways
and great logjams. Saw several
herds of gophers, but skull
was ruined.

There were some small flocks of
Canada geese. So all in that they
were in the lower part of the river
at their old landings and also in
the stallions.

Saturday Aug 13 To Height of Paul Henry Peaks
We left camp about 10 and went
up the 3rd pass to the Spa-ta-ga pass
about 6 miles ^{SE} and then ascended a
volcanic conical cone in line to the
and followed it for about 8 miles
and found where the alluvial cones
and where the mt into the main valley
a short distance up in the
height of Paul Henry Peaks
After dinner we went up the
Mt. side a short distance. Found
short a potomac and got
fox skin from the mountain
some skins.

About 12 miles

Tuesday Aug 6 To Tellico Hot Springs
 We rode to the hot springs and found
 the lake where we started
 on the mountain above. Near the
 head we found a camping place
 where there were some Indian graves.
 We followed the track
 to reach the outlet and then crossed
 a succession of grassy plains
 and ridges of yellow pines and
 camped about 3 miles below the
 lake where we intend to pass
 the stream, the outlet.

The lake is famed for its fish
 Lake trout? which fish gives it its
 name.

On the ridge near the northern
 shore grow many aspens and
 firs. The latter the first seen
 since leaving the Klappan
 mountains.

Here the Juniperus nana
betula glandulosa Willows Sambucus
 and Salix common Yellow also

North and eastward from Hot Springs
 the conglomerate mts begin

About 13 miles

Wednesday Aug 17 To Near Indian village
 We rose up early and after
 getting across the river we found
 than an Indian trail follows down
 its northern bank evidently leading
 from the lower end of Hatch Lake.
 We followed it all day going close
 to the stream in an easterly direction.
 About mid afternoon we cut across
 and struck the lower part of a
 tributary from the south. which
 we ascended still on the trail
 we camped on it about 8 miles
 from its mouth.

A few pine of quercus pinus common
 white spruce also common
 Much of our course today
 through pines. We rest through
 grassy and rolling prairie.
 Caught some Grayling in the
 main creek about noon.
 Many signs of beaver seen today.
Red squirrel chipmunk mouse and
carolina toads

11. Chapa-atan
 Made a good start and followed
 up the trail which led to the same
 side of the creek. ^(Chapa-atan) After about 3 miles
 we thought best to turn off and
 crossed the river and went up a
 tributary which came from the south
 as the trail through the forest led to
 the west. The following game
 was seen: 1. Chapa-atan 2. Chapa-atan
 3. Chapa-atan 4. Chapa-atan 5. Chapa-atan
 6. Chapa-atan 7. Chapa-atan 8. Chapa-atan
 9. Chapa-atan 10. Chapa-atan 11. Chapa-atan
 12. Chapa-atan 13. Chapa-atan 14. Chapa-atan
 15. Chapa-atan 16. Chapa-atan 17. Chapa-atan
 18. Chapa-atan 19. Chapa-atan 20. Chapa-atan
 21. Chapa-atan 22. Chapa-atan 23. Chapa-atan
 24. Chapa-atan 25. Chapa-atan 26. Chapa-atan
 27. Chapa-atan 28. Chapa-atan 29. Chapa-atan
 30. Chapa-atan 31. Chapa-atan 32. Chapa-atan
 33. Chapa-atan 34. Chapa-atan 35. Chapa-atan
 36. Chapa-atan 37. Chapa-atan 38. Chapa-atan
 39. Chapa-atan 40. Chapa-atan 41. Chapa-atan
 42. Chapa-atan 43. Chapa-atan 44. Chapa-atan
 45. Chapa-atan 46. Chapa-atan 47. Chapa-atan
 48. Chapa-atan 49. Chapa-atan 50. Chapa-atan
 51. Chapa-atan 52. Chapa-atan 53. Chapa-atan
 54. Chapa-atan 55. Chapa-atan 56. Chapa-atan
 57. Chapa-atan 58. Chapa-atan 59. Chapa-atan
 60. Chapa-atan 61. Chapa-atan 62. Chapa-atan
 63. Chapa-atan 64. Chapa-atan 65. Chapa-atan
 66. Chapa-atan 67. Chapa-atan 68. Chapa-atan
 69. Chapa-atan 70. Chapa-atan 71. Chapa-atan
 72. Chapa-atan 73. Chapa-atan 74. Chapa-atan
 75. Chapa-atan 76. Chapa-atan 77. Chapa-atan
 78. Chapa-atan 79. Chapa-atan 80. Chapa-atan
 81. Chapa-atan 82. Chapa-atan 83. Chapa-atan
 84. Chapa-atan 85. Chapa-atan 86. Chapa-atan
 87. Chapa-atan 88. Chapa-atan 89. Chapa-atan
 90. Chapa-atan 91. Chapa-atan 92. Chapa-atan
 93. Chapa-atan 94. Chapa-atan 95. Chapa-atan
 96. Chapa-atan 97. Chapa-atan 98. Chapa-atan
 99. Chapa-atan 100. Chapa-atan

Miscellaneous Notes

Dan Brown tells me that rudder
grease are common on the
 lower Stewart for 125 miles
 at Carole city and to Fort
 Samson they are common. Along
 the Kaskaskia they are common
 and between the head of the
 Kaskaskia and the Kaskaskia and along
 the Tanana it is found for miles. The
rudder is on the head of the
 Kaskaskia. The rudder is found
 all about the Stikine drainage.

I found on the Yukon at the
 mouth of the Stikine.

6 melle!

Sunday August 21 To — — — 10 miles
 We got away about 10 and made
 our way in a S.E. direction
 along the timberline and reached
 into the next valley which was
 crossed a simple junction and
 climbed out to cross the high
 pass between two ridges to the
 next large valley to the east. Instead
 of going around as it seemed
 very easy. Saw a few bison
 at our night camp which
 was 5 or 6 miles north, the
 rest of an last camp near
 the timberline.

Monday Aug 22 To — — — about 12 miles
 We got away in good time and
 ascended to the summit of the pass
 and descended the south east
 slope of the mountain which
 was quite steep. We then
 descended a small stream
 and crossed a big trail
 to the next stream which we
 crossed and then descended.
 The valley is broad with terraced
 slopes some of which are very
 level and well grassed. In
 the valley are several small
 on horses. The camp is
 about 12 miles from the mouth
 of the stream with another smaller
 from the north.

[Squirrels observed on lower slopes
 of mts.]

Thursday Aug 23 Upper Trinity
 Last one of the horses and took
 the morning hunting for deer. Then
 after a little journey eastward
 we concluded that our course
 lay over the western flank of
 the mountain south of us
 and so took the back track
 of the valley and made
 only a few miles

Don tells me that from July 5 to 8
 1899 at a point about 20 miles
 from the Indian village on a rocky
 house on a tributary of the
 Stikine he saw a number of mossy
larks. They were singing away day
 and night. He also at Telegraph
 Creek. ^{in the spring} Arctic Larks
 at Telegraph Creek in spring

Wednesday Aug. 24 Past Ht. of Last Fork

We got away in good time and
 proceeded southward up the valley
 which was broad and comparatively
 level with many grassy terraces
 and a small pond here and there
 along the creek. There were many
 heavy mountains on the horizon.
 Shortly after noon we passed a
 concealed grassy barometer point
 which was the head of the creek
 and also had an outlet down
 the other end of the valley.
 We passed this and then found
 the Indian trail which we followed
 and camped just before sunset
 on the east side of the valley.
 On either side were high
 mountains and to the south
 down the valley a very high
 range with white snow upon
 it.

Saw a single caribou at the
 height of land and a bull
 3 cows with calves and 2 or 3
 young bulls just before camping.

Thursday Aug 25 To near Lake

We got away in good time and took a S.E. course along the south side of the creek and along the side of the mountain. About noon we came to a good sized creek and while stopping for lunch we caught a string of good sized rainbow trout. Then we ascended the creek for a mile or so and crossed it after which we took a westerly and then a southerly course to a good sized creek where we camped about a mile below a large lake. Saw a black bear just before camping and many tracks of caribou along the creek.

Saw a brood of willow Ptarmigan near camp. The male flew up to the top of a tall spruce about 50 feet up and cackled loudly at us while the female and young ones flew away.

Friday August 26 Near Lake

The day was rainy and we did not move. Found that a trail continued on from across the creek which we must cross and that another keeps on up the west side of the lake which is at least 15 miles long and how much longer we cannot tell. It rained all day and was still raining at dark.

Don tells me that in 1892 there were almost no moose about Selkirk. Moose was few about 1893-4. Moose was abundant in both years but was scarce in between. The same of the ptarmigan.

Caribou in 1892 were very numerous about Selkirk. Caribou were very scarce between 1893-4 and 1895-6. Caribou were particularly scarce in 1897 in both places.

Monday August 27. To East end of lake
 we returned to visit the river but
 found it probable just above our
 camp so we took the horses
 to the trail on the east side
 and followed it on. It passed
 through a scattered forest
 and then down a deep
 valley and then climbed
 the mountain side soon reaching
 the top of the ridge. Then we turned
 to the west and passed many
 lakes and went down to
 northern border. Mountains were
 visible to the west. There to the
 west of us and the higher the more
 they appeared with long
 low gently sloping sides near
 the bottom of the mountain. We
 saw the bottom of the valley and
 for miles in the valley. We
 saw of the lake in the following

Tuesday Aug 28 To. Further on
 we got away in good time and
 went eastward along the northern
 border of the valley down towards
 the deep valley to the east. The
 trail crossed to the south side
 of the creek which left the lake
 in a deep canyon-like valley,
 picked up the Indian trail which
 we had lost in the open pass.
 It led southward and seemed
 to be heading for the head of
 a long narrow lake which was
 in the valley below this. We supposed it
 to be the lake at the head of the trail
 and so we went to reach it at the
 outlet of the lake we decided it
 was best to abandon the trail
 and make for the lake end of
 the lake. We went several miles to the
 lake and 25 years ago we
 found a small lake. We
 saw a few or two of the lake
 and saw Worms and Amphibians
 in the lake and Reptiles

17 miles

Monday Aug 28. Thudat Lake

We got started late as the horses had gone back on the trail about 5 miles. We followed down the creek through the brush and made our way northward along the shore of the lake toward the supposed outlet. We traveled until nearly dark and camped on a point.

Alders and balsam poplar grow along the shore of the lake. The latter not common and of small size.

11 miles

Tuesday Aug 29 To near end

Made a good start and proceeded along the shore of the lake until nearly dark. The shooting was mostly that with bushes though patches of grass or occasionally a sandy beach appeared. Rather travelling the woods and the lake was well high ripens. Just before camping however we crossed a series of points where the water was usually low and fairly open. The muskrats were and built under foot between a heavy growth of a sort of water lily in the afternoon. But open the water was about one foot deep. Saw several Tringas during the day.

Wednesday Aug 31 To Outlet Thutthade Lake
 We could not find the old house
 Philip and after a long hunt located
 the other houses and went on ^{the} making
 another effort to find them. Reached
 the foot of the lake about noon
 but could not find them not having
 succeeded in finding the house. At 4 pm
 the Sunday, camped at the outlet
 and so went to rest and horses
 across a narrow place a quarter of a
 mile above the outlet. It was raining
 then when we finished. We found
 a winter cabin of a prospector at
 the outlet. The house was
 a small one. Saw a number of houses
 not seen before for a long time.
 Timber was aspen larch fir pine
hemlock cedar alder willow poplar
oak ash maple elm hickory chestnut
oak ash maple elm hickory chestnut

to ^{white spruce} white spruce we went for a night.
 13 miles at the house had 255 animals
 dogs. It was a great big dog.

Thursday Sept 1 E Side Thutthade Lake

We looked up a trail from the foot
 of the lake southward through a
 valley which lies a mile or two
 east of the lake. and making a
 lot of steep hills about 500 ft
 high and covered in a
 fine clay ridge. The hills were
 very bad, - worse than we had
 seen at any time.

Very much like a large dog
 kept going up to the top of
 the hills and looking down
 along the valley. (The
 kind of what we saw was a
 "Habitat" trail but it is
 not well marked.

Salix, betula, populus, aspen
alder, larch, cedar (as 20 ft tall)
leafy birch, aspen, bractophyllus
larch (the species for larch)
Ribes, larch in a cluster
 Saw signs of Neotoma in the
 road near the mouth and of
 Thutthade Lake

beaver

Tuesday Sept. 2 To Atty-Chica Creek

The horses had gone back a long way and it was 11 o'clock when we got started. We made our way southward along the hill side about 2 miles from Thutade Lake. We found Robertson's trail at intervals and reached Atty-chica creek at its junction with Kema Creek shortly after noon. We ascended the former on the north side following an Indian trail which was well blazed and fairly good for horses but collapsed just before dark.

Wednesday Sept. 3. Atty-chica Creek

We started at 6.30 and made our way up Atty-chica Creek. The trail followed the north side sometimes close to the stream but usually on the bordering ridges much of it was through brush. We camped near a lake just above the fork of Atty-chica Creek with another stream apparently getting off from Robertson's trail which we had followed all day.

Later looking up the trail we saw many of the hollows above our camp.

8 miles

Wednesday Sept. 4

To Head McConnell

We made a good start and following Robinson's trail which we struck about 3/4 of a mile east of our camp we ascended the side of the valley crossing the summit of the divide about 11 o'clock. Through an open forest of spruce and firs and fir just beyond the summit we struck a well known horse trail which we knew must lead to McConnell Creek. In our turn a southern slope and after following it about 5 miles crossed on to a pine and spruce forest. At 6 PM it rained all day and we were all very wet.

A large lake lies in the valley below us (the head of the trail end of the canoe creek).

7 miles

Thursday Sept 5

To Diggins McConnell

We made a good start and followed on the trail was pretty good going except for a large wet place where one of the horses had to be unhitched. Struck the branch of the branch creek. Snowed out back about 11 o'clock. Here were many clearing stakes. Then the trail climbed the Mt. side and followed a narrow path a little way below timberline for a couple of miles and then dipped sharply to the right to the bottom of the diggings where we found Peter Jensen who was sent the first gold and was still waiting for more being on a shift. He took to the bank. He gave us a good map and he pointed down to the diggings. He says there are all sorts on the 7 fork of the diggings and that the British reported Mt. Shuck on Pelly Creek 20 miles from its mouth.

(at timberline)
We climbed back up the Mt. and camped

8 miles

Tuesday Sept 6. Across Mts to Ingenika

Left our camp near the Diggings and followed across the mt side but on account of canyon had to climb nearly to the summit and lost some time. In the afternoon we followed the ridges and valleys above the timber and finally came down the side of a broad grassy valley and camped just below timberline above the Ingenika. whose valley here and for a long way up as far as we could see from the Mts. was burned over.

We saw several plants of St. D. Platanus in the high rocky ridges and to shot a couple of Pink Ptarmigan from a flock. Also some W. Tails. The day was cool and partly cloudy. Wing Larks on the Mts. St. D. Mammals fairly common. Burrows of Ground Squirrels. I saw a few signs of Caribou mostly old on the mountain.

A Lodgepole pine at our morning camp near timberline was 8 feet high 4 inches in diameter and had 72 annual rings. Chaparral Trees above timberline.

Wednesday Sept 7 To N. Fork Ingenika

We made a late start, having to shoe horses etc, and going down into the Brule we followed down the valley of the Ingenika all day and camped at sunset at the junction of the N. and the main fork.

The woods at timberline are almost entirely Abies subalpina while in the burnt place black and white spruce and Lodgepole pine had been the principal trees. We came down many hundred feet today. Near our camp the Lodgepole pines are very tall and of good size and Balsam Poplar is 3 feet in diameter. Saw Cynoides serotena. We took 500 porcupines during the day, both males and large. The largest weighed 28 lbs.

Peter Jensen told us that a bag filled with one thousand 200 porcupines during the morning excitement here a year or two ago. Caribou were fairly common but were killed this time. We saw many signs of Caribou and W. Tails and W. Squirrels.

6 miles

Thursday Sept 8 To near Boulder Creek

We made a rather late start having to repair packs and attend to other things and then crossed the North Fork and followed the old trail down the N. bank. It had once been a good trail but the burnings have made it difficult to trace and much so to follow as the trees have choked it completely in places. We made only 5 or 6 miles and camped at sunset on the South bank having crossed ^{the river} above a high bluff. Saw many pine and spruce during the day. Saw many tracks here and there. Red squirrels were fairly common.

6 miles

Friday, Sept. 9 To the Falls

The morning was rainy and we were late in starting. Had to recross a quarter of a mile below our camp. Then we had a spell of brush and then several miles of unburnt woods white spruce and fir. Here there was an undergrowth of Ribes rubrum a Ribes (black and hairy) Rubus arcticus Rubus strigosus Rubus triflorus! Echinopanax Alder Viburnum leaves canadensis in fruit and ripe and very abundant.

We crossed Boulder Creek about an hour after leaving camp. We are following a trail that is well marked with flags. We camped rather early at the lower end of a patch of green timber where there had been a camp of prospectors in 1908.

Saturday Sept. 10 Near Falls

The morning was very rainy with
snow on the Mtn and we remained in
Lodge. Snow going to snow as it did in the
afternoon as it partially cleared but
did not melt. In the afternoon
we decided to try to get down
Hill. As we all climbed up a
snowy hillside and killed some sheep
we saw old men and some very young
of life. In the afternoon somewhere we
found a string of hair which would catch
the skin and a lot of the meat was
skipped down to Mr. George. We lighted
candle and worked camp. Long after
dark but - soon out. In afternoon working
the gold rolls got into such a rage
fallen back and under the tent.
We decided ^{as it was} to go up. So we went
up and took rope. George it
was a delight - and then some more
camp.

On the Mtn side we saw many old and young
signs of beavers which had cut and
some quantities of beaver and had
broken it lying around in several
places. ^{rabbit}

6 miles

Sunday Sept 11 To Fairington

We had a rather late start. The
horses had gone back quite away and
continued on down the North Fork. For
a while we had bad going and then
we got into a fine flat and
reached the falls of the river about
midday. The falls are strictly
a succession of jumps over some
large boulders and there is a lot
of probably 20 feet or so for each

Monday Sept 12 To Yellow Falls
 We first at the foot of the falls
 found a small trail of grayling
 and small trout. So we followed
 the gorge west on I started
 to climb a few miles then followed
 the river. The river is about
 10 miles long when
 I caught up with them. They
 were 3 grayling. I took a
 small trout and one large
 trout. About 10 miles
 or so below the bridge that
 led up the side of the valley
 and we followed it until we
 were convinced that it was
 dead end and then had to
 go back and came on
 the side of the valley, some
 way above the river.

Tuesday Sept 13

Don and I started out with our
 shortly after six o'clock and set a
 trail for about 5 miles. Then he
 returned for the horses while I
 kept on with the axe. By the time they
 had caught up with me about
 sunset. I had cut and blazed
 about 3 miles more, which
 makes the best day we have
 done for some time. The trail
 continues to fall nearly the
 whole valley. I saw many
 birds but was unable to
 pay much attention to them.
 Moose were plentiful and
 red squirrels fairly common.

2 miles

Wednesday Sept 14. To Some Place

Started early and cut back
 about 1/2 mile. Had fair going and
 left in the small boat. The river
 led through heavy woods along
 the bottom and then opened
 down toward the river and followed
 a few miles for a mile or so
 and then entered the heavy green
 timber and then crossed another branch
 and camped among poplars
 and a house on a flat close to the
 river.

Leaves on Poplars, Liriodendron
 and Willows now turned and
 falling.

The little Devils Club in the bottom
 some Cornus stolonifera Pan
Throat of Ribes rubrum nearly all
 fallen and that of Cornus canad.
ensis are dropping late.

7 miles

Thursday Sept 15 To near South Fork

Started out ahead with men
 as usual and after Dan started
 back I kept on. I crossed
 the river toward evening and
 cut a mile or so and
 then went back and waiting
 the train. They arrived afternoon
 letter and after evening we
 camped as it looked as
 if a heavy shower was up
 us. Had fairly good going
 all the last part of the
 burn today and at camp
 are apparently below all of it
 on the timber as green on both
 sides as far as we can see.

9 miles

Friday Sept 16

Went ahead with the dog and
cut trail all day. The horses
catching one about 10 miles
before camp. Kept to N. side
of river but crossed to South
side just before camping and
pitched up horse trail.
Saw tracks of bears moose
The boys saw two rattlers. Red
squirrels very common. Saw
hundreds of beavers made this
spring. Saw old snare set
for bears.

Saw near the river a number
from the large frog collected at
Meyers Creek.

12 miles

Saturday Sept 17 To below South Fork

Made a fairly early start. I
stalled ahead and cut trail
where needed. We made a
long sandbar and after a
stretch or two of deep woods
reached the crossing place
above the South Fork where we
crossed about 1 o'clock. I
had gone below a half mile
or so to the South Fork and
found no other crossing. At
the crossing was a cabin
built by P. Jensen and
used as a cache. The cabin was used
by the woodchucks and great
quantities of alders brush drum
Saw two rabbits during the day.
Saw a B.H. Owl in the early
evening. Camped at dark
on the side of the valley at some
distance from the creek.
At crossing saw Amelanchier Prunus pennsylvanica
Asplenium ovatum Asplenium platyneuron & Elaeagnus

of and on the Heart Mts
Saw many litter
chip holes on the Kantishna
near Shaw Butte

Sunday Sept 18. To Tully Creek
 Both sides of the creek in
 fruit and there, caught much
 Tully Creek where we
 camped and camped on the east bank.
 The trail followed the pine benches in
 the valley and then down the
 river to the west. It found
 many places where high and
 low banks of which I saw
 many. Some of the banks were
 of sand, others of gravel and
 some of them were covered
 with grass and growing vegetation.
 The trail followed the benches
 and then down the river to the
 west. It found many places
 where high and low banks of
 which I saw many. Some of
 the banks were of sand, others
 of gravel and some of them
 were covered with grass and
 growing vegetation. The trail
 followed the benches and then
 down the river to the west.
Elmwood common along the river
 and high banks.

Wheat now ripe and rather
 abundant.

Monday Sept 19

We made a fairly late start
 and travelled steadily all day
 passing two or three small brooks
 just before sunset we came
 close to the river for the first
 time all day and cutting
 across a bend a mile or more
 we camped where the trail
 again struck the river.

The trail passed through
 pine woods most of the way
 and usually along the
 crest of high sandy benches.
 Shortly after noon we entered
 a fresh burn made last
 in the summer and continued
 on it most of the afternoon.
 It has covered much of the
 valley for many miles on both
 sides and is still abundant
 in a couple of places across
 the valley. Passed through 3 times one over other.

Some only old grouse which
 indicates that the young or eggs
 were destroyed by this fire.
 Heard Canada geese in evening.

6 miles

Monday Sept 20 To Lake Creek
 Note to rather late start as
 the horses had taken the back
 track. I went ahead to nearly
 get at night waited for the
 horses at a good camping place
 opposite the mouth of the creek
 the bottom of the Ingham
 a good sized stream coming
 from the south.

The boys had had trouble
 one of the horses falling down
 a bank which caused them
 to take a long time to get
 back but a short distance
 though the trail was good.
 and no water in the evening
 and a severe cold wind.
 morning at camp

12 miles

Tuesday Sept 21 To Windley
 Made a good start and traveled
 at a good rate for 6 hours
 when we reached the Windley
 we went down the creek to
 high banks for the most part but
 some of the fine woods we
 passed on small stream about
 a mile and a half from camp.
 The valley of the Ingham contains
 abundant timber of its growth
 at least a couple of miles
 wide.

The poplars which now grow
 about half the forest which
 are now at their highest growth
 and in the fall with the bright
 green of the pine and spruce
 make the view of the valley a
 most beautiful picture.
 The valley is the same where
 we reached it was about 70 miles
 long and the highest low ridge
 occupies less than half of it
 with at high water the water is
 exposed on either side of the
 ridge. Mountains are visible on

Thursday Sept 22. Across Tindley
Resumed work on our raft early
and crossed successfully before
noon. Saw the houses, while
down was preparing us with
the animals which had landed
about us and got away
about 2 o'clock. We picked
up a trail and followed it
down stream and out
beyond the high benches when
we struck the so-called Police
trail and followed it until
nearly dark, when we camped
where the trail crossed a
small stream. The morning
was cold with some rain
and snow on the higher peaks.
In the afternoon it warmed
considerably.

Our trail led through the
thicket of brush which was
very much overgrown and
is still alive in places in the
valley. Many of the ^{best of the} people
were passing. Saw large herds
of deer at T. Camp. Saw a trail in the

Friday Sept 23 To Fort Graham
The good trail was followed
the trail continued along the benches
the trail was very good except in
one place where there was a
thick growth of tall timber along a
river. We crossed several small
streams and one rather large one
about a mile or two from here.
About three miles from T. Camp
the trail drops to the river flat
and soon enters the heavy timber
a few miles bearing north
from the post and we had to
go around the edge and under
the post just before dark.
We were met by William Fox
the manager of the post and
camped at a small building
in the post enclosure.

Saturday Sept 24. Fort Graham
 Clouded and wind and cold
 in the day was fine. Set out traps
 and shot a few specimens

William Mac. in charge of the post tells
 me that there are a few sheep on the
 Mts east of the head of the
 mouth of the Ingurka. Have been killed on
 Kelly Creek. Is an occasional one on
 the mts east of Fort Graham on one
 occasion. This year touched through
 the post clearing. There are sheep on
 Mt Selwyn but not many

Goats are found sparingly on
 the Mts west of the post and are more
 common but not plentiful on the
 Mts to the east. Are found on the
 high Mts to the southward on both
 sides of the River where it cuts
 through the Rockies

141 gets meat of elk (Ther) which
 is brought in from the settlement
 toward the upper Nelson probably
 as near as fifty miles

Sunday Sept 25. Fort Graham
 Got some specimens in my
 traps and shot a few birds
 An Indian boy brought me
 a rabbit which he had caught

Grizzly Bears are fairly common
 in the Mts but black bears are
 less common than formerly, at present

Goats are said to be found on
 most of the Mts above and were
 killed at least as far east as
 the Mts east of the upper part of
 Halfway River. Used to be very
 plentiful

Wolves are common about
 the lower Mts but have not been common
 for some years until the last few
 years

They are becoming scarce about the
 post but are becoming more common
 to the north

Monday Sept 26 Fort Graham

Day cold and rainy Took
 footmugs Peromyscus Microtus and
Sorex in my traps. Put on work
 this day an specimens

^{in numbers}
 Coyotes first appeared about 14
 years ago. First one in 1895. Then
 common about 1906. When several
 were killed about the house.

Black tail deer are common in and
 have been killed in the vicinity of the
 post were first noted 16 years ago
 31 miles south (west). Have since been
 killed about the post. One found
 15 miles up the canyon (1909)

Wolverine (large) are found on
 all the mts about the post and
 at least as far as the McCully
Chippewa Halfway River

Small mt (not killed) is very
 plentiful but is killed about the post
Small squirrels are found about the
 house and in the valley
Woodrats are common

Tuesday Sept 27 Fort Graham

The following names are given by Wm. Fox

Ingenika - Bearberry creek

Amirica - nearby creek

Trunkay - the lake - the river

Parsnik - Pisita-ica - River from the rocks

Chilina

The Chilina river runs to the south of the

lake & down families which trade at Babine

Goat - Sapi

Sheep - Ta-pi

Moose - Hot-ti

Tu-tale - the name of the lake

Wolverine - Cheli

Wolverine - Tet-le-gis

Caribou - Wuch-ee

Beaver - Cha

I have Peromyscus Microtus
 & Thomomys in my traps. Thomomys
 are said to be sometimes abundant

Wednesday Sept 28. Friday River

We pulled up and left Fort Graham late in the afternoon in a balsam poplar dugout a new canoe but very heavy. We made good time and camped at dark some miles below.

The valley of the Friday is broad and the banks of the river are well wooded with white spruce, balsam poplar and a little birch. The hills bordering the valley are not high but reached timberline, but behind them are high peaks reaching far above timberline and now covered with new snow. As are also the higher timbered hills. There are many drift hills on the river and the bars and islands can be seen to have been made by the silt coming from drift hills. Heard ruffed grouse during the evening.

Thursday Sept 29. To Near Aspic R

The morning was rainy and we made a late start. We pulled against a head wind all day and camped at dark on the left bank a short distance above the mouth of the Omuruk. The valley has gradually deepened and timbered during the period so low poplar covered flats which are so characteristic of the river about Fort Graham. The banks are steep and when not disturbed by land slips are generally well wooded with spruce and balsam and aspen poplar of large size.

We saw many small flocks of surf scoters and shot a number for food. Saw several cottings of heaver. Saw a red squirrel among the snow. At a point where it was about 100 yards wide. His tail floated dry and his head was held well above the surface. On reaching the bank he shook himself once or twice and stampeded away.

Friday Sept 30. To Mth Parsnip River
 We got away in good time and
 soon passed the mouth of
 the Copper and a little beyond
 to the Indian. The banks became
 lower after we passed through
 the straight stretch with
 some low poplar covered hills.
 Several high cut banks were
 found and a number of
 clay slides. We had a hard
 road most of the day, but
 toward evening it calmed.
 We followed the main river
 all the way, as the stream
 which cut off a long bend
 was choked with driftwood.
 We reached the junction of the
 Pendley & the Parsnip about 5 P.M.
 We camped on the north side of
 the bend at this point. The Pendley
 River is just above.
 Saw coralberry at camp
 in the morning.

Beaver

Saturday Oct 1 To below Barnard River
 Made a good start and soon reached
 the rapid, going down on the north
 side of the river. The island which
 is represented on Dawson's map as
 dividing the rapid is now entirely
 above it, having been washed away
 nearly one half apparently. We
 portaged our stuff along a trail
 which passed through the willows and
 willows at the valleys edge - about
 $\frac{3}{8}$ of a mile. and let the boat
 down close to the shore with
 the help of a line in our place.
 Had dinner just before starting
 down from the foot of the rapid.
 About 3 o'clock we passed three
 men who were intending to trap
 and had come in from Fort
 George. After a short confab
 we went on and camped at
 dark on the north bank at
 short distance above Barnard
 River. The boat men came
 to carry home and has colored
 the rocks at its mouth a whitish
 color. Mt Selwyn used about

upthly from the river bank. We looked over it carefully with the glass hoping to see a sheep but without success. It was well capped with new snow. All over all the surrounding Mts above timberline. On the north side of the river the Mts seem to be of limestone and are devoid of trees to quite a low altitude. In one a very large deep canyon was visible perhaps about a thousand feet above the river. Near it was a sharp ridge with a hole through it.

At the base of Mt Selwyn we saw a black bear but it escaped into the brush before we obtained a shot.

Eleocharis angustata is common in suitable places, and Echinopora grows luxuriantly in certain spots.

A short distance up the slopes of Mt Selwyn a little old house was seen in the woods.

Sunday Oct 2. To Ottertail River

We left camp between 9 and 10 and paddled down the river. We passed a number of small rapids and two large ones. The lower the Ottertail. Several riffles were run, one of them quite a bad one. About the middle of the afternoon we passed the "Pappas" Rapid where we portaged about 100 yards or more and let the boat down on the left side. Goats were common here and I took a few. The rapid is caused by a ledge of rock which crosses the river and is quite formidable. The drop is so sudden that it cannot be seen until one is near but we heard it plainly. After looking up at the eddy below we went on and soon passed the Ottertail river a good sized stream on our left. The water is colder and we left the high mountains this morning. The day was cloudy with some sun.

Monday Oct 3 To Rocky Mt Portage

After a calm night we got away in good time and paddled down the river which is bordered with grassy terraces and spruce topped cut banks. About 5 o'clock we passed a large camp of Indians with whom we traded tea and tobacco for some half dried deer meat. We made ultimate arrangements for crossing the portage as they shall advise. Then we went to the portage where we camped just before dark. A rapid just below marks the beginning of the second high water. The portage is very

Groundhog
Gr. Bear.

Tuesday Oct 4 To Hudsons Hope

Early after noon having made arrangements with the Indians to pack our baggage across the portage we left with our dogs on three horses and reached Hudsons Hope, where we found few buildings, but no houses, shortly after dark. As we can get neither provisions nor boats we will have to make a raft and float down to St. John without delay.

The portage trail leads over fine and poplar clad terraces during the first few miles, then through a succession of meadows and small spruce patches. We then descend through poplar woods to the flat high shore the river, where the buildings stand.

Many of the elms on the banks and poplars have fallen

Wednesday Oct 5 Hudson Hope
 We decided that George and I
 would go down to St. Johns on a
 raft taking nothing but food for
 the trip and sent up a canoe
 for the baggage while I will stay
 here and collect.

Accordingly I set out shortly
 after breakfast to start the raft
 in a place about 2 miles down
 where Dan has found some stores.
 He other games were all over and
 we got the raft made and they
 started off about 11 o'clock.

I returned to the post and
 set up my tent in a good place
 and made everything ready
 by dark.

Thursday Oct 6. Hudson Hope
 The morning was rainy and it
 rained all the forenoon. I improved
 the time by doing some mending and
 washing, and in the afternoon
 took some specimens. Shot a ruffed
 grouse close to the spring.

The wood near the house looks
 like Chamaedorea, garrow-aspens, Rubus str. Petalio.
 In bunches harvest the mushrooms
 and in a deserted cabin. Here
 I caught one. One near the cabin
 which is abundant about the
 post clearing.

In the late afternoon an Indian
 appeared across the river and
 he came across in a canoe
 report canoe. He had come from
 Moberly, Lake and was without
 food and as soon as nearly the
 same fire I caught do little for
 him. We think the boat will arrive
 tomorrow, having heard from
 another Indian that the boat
 left St. Johns.

Green Mountains are found in the
high N.E. corner the snow peak only

Saturday Oct 8

Furber's Hope

Took a few mammals and
finished up all specimens
on board today in forenoon
but cleared tomorrow evening and
leaved earlier.

Went out with 2 in the afternoon
from the spring towards the river

Sunday Oct 9 Furber's Hope

Took a few specimens and
finished them up.

In the afternoon the Indians
finished a raft and came
down to the spring and I went
to Fort St. John's station,
partially to see the

Mr. Taylor tells me that a person
will pursue a rabbit horizontally
and finally but at last he tells me
that usually in pursuit of a mouse he
makes a long circle then he strikes the first
bed in the line of the circle edge and
then each subsequent bed is made in
the same form from his last position and
all shots are taken this is the method to
kill. This is usually a case of young
moose and always solitary.

Monday Oct 10. To 15 miles below H Hole
 Took up traps and closed up everything
 and having taken everything to the
 island below where the raft was
 built we left about noon.

Drifted down the river until
 sunset when we camped on the
 right bank. The river is bordered
 by poplar and pine clad terraces
 at about, and the only features
 worthy of note are the Rock Islands
 which rise into steep sides from the
 river with flat tops. Took some photos
 and noted a number of birds not
 before seen.

The trees are now practically bare
 of leaves.

Tuesday Oct 11. To Fort St John

We got away in good time and
 floated on down the river which
 continued much the same. The morning
 was misty but it soon cleared
 but was rather cool. We stopped
 for dinner at the point where
 the Police trail to Fort Graham
 leaves the Peace and ascends
 Castle Creek. Then we went on
 and finally reached Fort St
 John about an hour after
 dark. Found George and Sam
 stopping in a cabin with a proprietor
 named Barker who has been
 a couple of years in the country.
 He spent some time on the Peace
 about 150 miles above Fort Nelson.
 Here there were caribou sheep moose
 and black and grizzly bears and
 he found a shed elk antler.
 We left George home in charge of the
 trail in which we will float down
 about Caribou are found at a
 point about 100 miles down
 north of the Peace.
 Saw a red fox near Lake Creek.

Wednesday Oct. 12. To Lillooet River
 We got away from North St John
 about mid-afternoon and floated
 down until dark, cooking and
 eating our supper on board, and
 camped on a large island.
 The country is similar to that above
 and around St John. The only
 notable feature was Lillooet River
 which came in with a great
 creek volume bringing down
 a great quantity of driftwood.

Mr Beaton and Mr Burke still do
 not propose leaving our friends in
 the vicinity.

Thursday Oct 13 To N E Chafaud R.

Started at daylight and drifted
 down all day. The wind was on
 our faces at first but soon
 changed to west, and there became
 warmer. We passed Mud River
 on the right in the afternoon,
 and just before camping another
 stream which we suppose is
 the above. There were few boats
 about today.

Alberta

Friday Oct 14 To Near Monument Rock
Left camp early and floated
down. The wind soon came up
very strong from the west, and
finally about noon we had to
stop on account of it. We
got away again at 3 o'clock
and camped at six on
the left bank. We passed long
stretchers of sandstone cliffs
highly and felt where there
were many nests of cliff
swallows. Saw also many nesting
pairs of bank swallows.

Saturday Oct 15 To below R. Montaigne

The morning was sunny but
we started off in the morning
it turned stormy. The time was
the afternoon and fairly pleasant.
The current was slack and
we did not make very good
time. We passed the Monument
Rock in the middle of the
forenoon and the elevation
soon after. In the afternoon
passed the R. de Montaigne
and left.
We camped at dark on
the right bank among
some large bushes.

Sunday Oct 16. To Fort Deming
 We got away early and
 had good weather, though
 it was foggy in the morning.
 We got to Deming about 5 o'clock
 and after delivering our letter
 and having a short talk
 with the man in charge the
 station we dropped down a
 half mile or so and camped.

Deming is built on a flat near the
 mouth of a narrow creek. The flat
 where it cleared is grown up
 to Aspens with some balcony poplar
 and a few spruces. Among the
 shrubbery the white-barked Symplocos
 and a Catalpa are conspicuous.
 A grove of Acer negundo in the yard
 of the dwelling house were doubtless
 imported.

Monday Oct 17. To Belen, Brule River
 Stopped and took some pictures
 about the fort and then floated
 on down. Breakfasting as we left
 the day was cloudy but not
 cold. And without rain, the
 current fair. We passed the
 Brule river about 230 and
 camped at dark on the left
 bank.

A few miles below Deming
 we saw a new house and
 many fresh signs of beavers
 the bank being worn by many
 paths along which were
 freshly cut branches.

Tuesday Oct 18 To Below Bricks

Got away early and floated down all day getting our meals on the raft. The afternoon was fine and warm. We had a good current and made good time reaching

about 3 o'clock. We went ashore here and looked about a little. There were several farms with evidence of a fair crop of wheat. 4 miles below is a flour mill we passed this just before dark and camped a mile or so below

Wednesday Oct 19 To River Crossing

We left camp early and floated down the river. I stopped on the left bank and looked for Mackenzie first. I inquired at the house of a half-breed named St. Germain and he directed me to a place a couple of miles above his place where there were the remains of an old fort. I found the place and took a picture. On inquiring of the owner of the place as to the crossing and consulting Mackenzie I was told not to risk his life and to go to the old S.S. Post.

We reached the crossing some time before dinner and found the Mr. Radford who was preparing to start down the river to Fort Smith. He has been out to Edmonton and Ottawa for a couple of months. He also had some boxes of notes and sketches on the banks and other subjects and remained over night. We have made arrangements to start tomorrow

Thursday Oct. 20 To 18 miles South

We got away from the crossing a little before 10 o'clock, bidding goodby to Radford who was starting down the River. We had engaged an Indian to take our baggage to Lesser Slave Lake. We climbed out of the valley several hundred feet, and followed the valley of Heart River for several miles and then took a southeasterly course, through forests of Aspen, with a little Bushy Pine and Balsam Poplar. Puffed grouse were common and we shot half a dozen. We camped at dark on the road about 18 miles out from the crossing. The day was very windy but not very cold.

Friday Oct. 21 To Bear Head Creek

We got away in good time and continued on our way. The day was mainly cloudy but not unpleasantly and we made good time. The road by the afternoon was mainly through thin poplar woods and we crossed one good sized clear watered creek. We had dinner at the home of our driver, and then went on, the road being through heavier woods of poplar with some ^{black} spruce and Balsam Pine.

We camped at dark at a stopping place said to be 40 miles from Lesser Slave Lake sleeping in a log house where Mr. Orr provided with a lamp and firewood.

more.

Saturday Oct 22 To Buffalo Lake
 We left before sunrise and
 drove southwest through
 maple woods. The road
 was not so level as former
 and in some places a few
 stones showed. We saw little
 of interest. Stopped and had
 dinner at the house of an
 Indian who lived near a lake
 which empties into Bear River
 just below the lake at this
 point. We got to Buffalo
 Lake which connects by a
 narrow river with Lemay Lake &
 stopped at the house of one
 guide's son. He says that there
 are moose caribou about here
 within 10 miles but they are
 not common. No one here remembers
 when buffalo were here. He knows
 of no jumping deer about here.
 But his father says that they
 are killed about Blue River
 crossing or just below and
 a pair of horns which we saw
 came from 3 miles below Peace

Rock Landing. A man who
 lives at Winagami Lake has killed
 12 moose this fall within 10
 days between his place and
 Round Lake and another
 Indian named Blackburn has
 killed 12 near Little Prairie.
 Another he wife's brother has
 killed 8 near Whitefish Lake
 lately. He says moose are
 unusually plentiful this fall.

Ruffed Grouse were very common
 today and we killed a number
 and photographed one.

Sunday Oct 23 Buffalo Lake

Left John Pauli place early and
came down the lake to the settlement
where we camped in a building
belonging to the H-Bay Company. We changed
Mr. Harvey. We remained indoors most
all day as I finished up at
my specimens.

Monday Oct 24 Buffalo Lake

Remained in our shack. The
day cold and windy and much
unstable weather. Heard that the
steamer had sunk in the river
which outlets the Lake but
got no details.

Wednesday Oct 25 Buffalo Lake
 Report of sinking of Steamer
 Comanche and we started
 on our way for going to foot
 of Lake by team.

Many grizzly bear skins are found
 from the valley of the Little Snake
 and have been killed within a few
 miles of this place a few years ago.

Wednesday Oct 26 Buffalo Lake
 A clear cold day. Not doing
 except some pictures.

Thursday Oct 27 To Tule Lake
 We got away after dinner and
 with John Paul as driver, we
 went down through Edwards and
 across the hills and down the
 southern shore of the Lake mainly
 through meadows with scanty yellow
 These meadows were fairly dry and
 invariably grazed. The road was
 very good. Just before dark we
 reached the house of an Indian
 where we camped & sleeping in
 the house. The man had been
 on a hunting trip toward the
 south and had killed 9 moose
 a red deer & a fox was on the wall
 but they were not all of the
 the woman was away

Friday Oct 28 To Near Tule Lake
 Left at daylight and drove
 down the Lake The road
 led through yellow thickets
 for several miles and then
 out in the open meadows
 a small creek across which
 after a short distance the road
 here was crossed at his house
 (our camping place) on a bridge
 In the afternoon we passed
 several houses & had dinner
 at the house of a chief of
 the Indians of this vicinity
 Toward the middle of the
 afternoon we forded a
 small creek and a little
 later crossed one on a
 raft in charge of two Indians
 who collected 50 cents
 We camped at dark near
 where several camps of Indians
 were fishing for whitefish

Saturday Oct 29 To River

We left soon after daylight, fording a small creek near camp where some Indians were fishing. The road was then followed for a few miles through a meadow and then through woods. Then it came out into a small prairie where the road forked. The right hand road led to a small prairie settlement. The left was our road and we followed it down to a small river which we followed in a general way through open grassy fields for several miles and then a couple of miles through woods. At the crossing where we forded and had dinner, thanks to each other and had to show it. In the afternoon we went on through woods and then struck the lake again and then striking a broad bay came to another river. Striking the river at its mouth we got stuck and had to retreat and camp in the willows.

The day was milder than yesterday.

Sunday Oct 30. To near 9-mile mark

It was nearly noon before we got the wagon out. Then we went up the creek to the house of an Indian where our brother John Park spent last night. He was sick and unable to go further but had arranged to have the Indian take us through to Sacwidge where we had made other arrangements. It was not altogether before we had got away. Then we followed the main track up through a wet meadow for several miles and then struck the rocky shore of a bay for a couple miles where we camped - at dark.

The bay was fine and mild and the night clear and cold. We saw large numbers of Canada geese on the lake along our route.

Monday Oct. 31. To Sawridge

We started soon after daylight and travelled along the lake when the road led over a rough bouldery stretch for several miles. Soon after we left our camp it started to snow and it fell steadily for several hours. Before noon we went through long stretches of wet meadows and in the early afternoon we reached ^{Prayer Creek} where we had to carry our baggage across a foot bridge and then swim the horses and drag the wagon through the stream. Then we went on and crossed another smaller mud creek, and a couple of miles beyond reached Sawridge which was on the farther side of the river. We took our stuff across in a small dugout. The heavy snow was in charge of Mooney. We slept in an unfinished house.

Tuesday Nov 1. To Morris Landing

We had made partial arrangements to go to Morris Landing by team but a York boat bound for the place came over the lake and we embarked as passengers. The river was very winding with a slow current and low grassy or willow-covered banks. We saw little of interest along the river and reached Morris Landing about 8 o'clock and camped in a house. Made arrangements to leave for Morris Landing in the morning along with 3 men who came down in the York boat J. E. Spink, J. E. Spink, J. E. Spink, J. E. Spink.

Friday, Nov. 4. To Moose Portage

The sled party left about the middle of the forenoon but was concluded to go by canoe. One canoe got away with three men. Then we took the road down the St. Lawrence. It led through pine and the poplar woods and through several prairies where there were bays. We walked practically all the way and reached Moose Portage about 10 miles after dark. From here we came about 12 miles.

Saturday Nov 5 To Fish Lake

Made a good trail and took the road which led through spruce and poplar woods. The road was bad and we could make but slow progress. We reached the old trail camp where the traps are brought out from Gallatin Lake in winter to be shipped to Edmonton.

Moose track seen.

Sunday Nov 6 To 10 miles below
Made a good start and went
out to the main road about
2 miles and after losing a
couple of miles further we
lost a wheel and went
back for the sled which
the boy had exchanged for
a wagon. We had dinner
before leaving and then
went on over a rough road
until nearly dark when
we camped near a small
stream. The evening was
clear though it snowed
a good deal during the day.

Saw many tracks of squirrels
and foxes. Rabbit tracks
common also.

Monday Nov 7 To Jackknife
Left our camp shortly after
9 o'clock and followed the
road through woods with
-heart. Dark when we
reached the place of an
Indian named Jackknife
on the river bank. Here we
stopped on the horses and
as we were short of provisions
made arrangements to get
supper and breakfast
at the camp of some road
building people.

Snow fell nearly all day
and is now about 6 inches
deep.

Saw tracks of many deer
soon after leaving the
wintering camp.

Tuesday Nov 8. To Athabasca Landing
 Left at 7:30 and climbing the
 hill toward Athabasca Landing
 the trail led through a
 marshy and then through
 poplar and aspen woods
 for several miles. About 15
 miles from our starting
 place we passed a point
 on our right and there
 some small meadows near
 which there were a few horse
 tracks & a tent. We then
 turned back and left at
 2:30. The road then led
 through a pine forest for
 about three miles and then
 through fields of oats for
 a mile or two to the bank
 of the Athabasca opposite the
 Landing. The ice had jammed
 about 2 hours before and we
 were unable to cross. We were
 kindly offered the use of a house
 by Mr. M. S. S. whose husband
 was across the river unable to
 get over.

Wed. Nov 9. Atha. Landing

Dan crossed the river in
 the morning and shortly
 after the rest of the boys went
 over. I remained until toward
 evening when they came back
 and we all crossed to the
 Landing side taking a load
 each. Some many old friends
 there. Put up at the
 Hotel.

Thursday Nov 10. Athol

Sam and I crossed again early and packed over the rest of our baggage excepting a few pieces and George took the bulk of it to Edmonton.

Friday Nov 11 To Eggar's

Sam and I with the rest of the party with whom we had travelled from Lesser Slave Lake. Squartriggs, Tom and A. Golden, left on the Edmonton stage. They had dinner at Lemist 21 miles out and I went down to Whitely's about a mile back where I had dinner. We went on after dinner, reaching Eggar's shortly after dark where we stopped for the night.

Sat. Nov 12 For Edmonton

Reached Edmonton at about
6 in the evening

Sunday Nov. 13 Edmonton

Remained at Edmonton
Called on Miss Katherine
Hughes and passed a very
pleasant evening talking
over the northwest.

Mon Nov 14

Edmonton

Visited the Govt buildings
and went over some books
in the Provincial Library
in charge of Mr. Blundell
George left on afternoon
train & could not get
away on account of having
to ship specimens etc. and
have to remain until I
can get George's money
from the Dominion Bank
to pay Dan.

Tuesday Nov 15

Edmonton

Could not get the money
and so had to stay. Put
in some time in the Provincial
Library.
Shipped specimens and
camp equipment to Washington
by freight.

Wednesday Nov. 16. To Calgary

Got money from Imperial Bank
and bank of \$400. on account
Left Ketchikan on afternoon
train reaching Calgary in
late evening

Thursday Nov 17

Left Calgary in early
morning

Friday Nov 18

Reached Winnipeg about
 11:30 AM. Johnson. Went
 up to H.B. office where I
 met Mr. Hall. He is in
 charge of Fur Trade. Also
 met Cammell who is
 visiting him. Left office
 about 12:30 and in the
 afternoon we looked up
 Mr. MacFarlane. Had a
 talk with him in the
 afternoon and again
 in the evening.

Saturday Nov 19 Feb. 1911
 Left Winnipeg at 1:25
 en route for home via
 Ottawa

Sunday Nov 20 To Eq. R. Bay

Rode all day along on the
 shore of Lake Superior
 Saw a Harsh Owl near
 Missanabie. Reached North
Bay in late evening.

Monday Nov 21.

Reached Ataman in early morning
 cleaned baggage and went
 to Genl. Survey Office saw Mr
Macomber the director Mrs. Bond
Charles Russell and Mr. R. E. Brown



Bluebirds 34, 68

Ruffed Grouse, 63

Magpie 63

Meadow Lark 68

W. Tail Ptarmigan 115

Bear, black 29, 56, 70, 77, 92,
101, 108, 119.

" grizzly 40, 54, 56 | 101, 110,
119, 134.

Beaver, 61, 92, 94, 96, 103, 105, 106, 125

Caribou, Inver Charlotte, 21.

Caribou, Mt.: 40, 42, 44, 45, 50, 56
58, 59, 61, 62, 64, 65, 66, 69, 70,
72, 76, 82, 83, 100, 114, 119

Caribou, wood. 114, 130

Chipmunk, 61, 64, 82

Citellus. ^{51, 52} 50, 56, 58, 64, 65, 82, 102, 103.

Coyote, 102 - 146

Deer, mule, ~~702~~, 120, 130, 147

" blacktail 102

Elk. 100, 115, 119

Fox, red. 57, 114, 119, 146

" silver & black 34

Fisher, 117

Goats. 40, 43, 45, 47, 81, 86, 101, 102
108, 114

Marten 34

Marmot, hairy ^{51, 52} 50, 56, 58, 64, 69, 72, 82, 102
103, 110, 114.

Marmot (~~the~~ canadensis) 102

Moose 45, 47, 56, 58, 61, 62, 71, 72, 76, 89.
¹⁰¹ 94, 103, 117, 119, 129, 131, 136, 145

Muskrat. 38, 75, 96.

Neotoma 39

Ochotona, 93.

Porcupine 43, 47, 57, 59, 75, 83

Rabbits 71, 86, 92, 93, 96, 1146

Sheep. ²⁰ 33, 35, 38, 40, 45, 50, 58, 81,
100, 102, 115, 119.

Squirrel 61, 75, 84, 89, 92 - 105.

Weasel 142

Wolver, 41, 58, 115

¹¹⁰ Woodrats 62, 86, 93, 102, 113

Pinus	Fragaria	Menyanthes
Picea	Argentina	Apocynum
Abies	Patentella	Mertensia
Juniperus	Rumex	Castilleja
Triglochin	Rosa	Pinquicula
Sagittaria	Androschier	Plantago
Veratrum	Parnassia	Viburnum
Strophopus	Lupinus	Linnaea
Iris	Aragallus	Lonicera
Hyssopidium	Hedysarum	Symphoricarpos
Calypso	Vicia	Campanula
Populus	Pathyrus	Antennaria
Salix	Leonathus	Artemisia
Betula	Viola	Senecio
Corylus	Elaeagnus	Hieracium
Alnus	Chamaecyparis	Taraxacum
Stellaria	Epilobium	
Artemisia	Pyrola	
Patentella	Loasium	
Ranunculus	Phyllodoce	
Corydalis	Empetrum	
Sedum	Kalmia	
Parnassia	Andromeda	
Laxifraga	Arctostaphylos	
Ribes	Vaccinium	
Rubus	Primula	
Saxifraga	Gentiana	

Cervus	Sylvilagus
Odocoileus	Lepus
Alces	Felis
Rangifer	Lynx
Canis	Canis
Ursus	Vulpes
Sciuropterus	Urocyon
Sciurus	Mephitis
Eutamias	Mustela
Citellus	Putorius
Callospermophilus	Lutreola
Marmota	Lutra
Castor	Sorex
Peromyscus	Neosorex
Reithrodontomys	Neotoma
Peromyscus	Thomomys
Microtus	Zapus
Peromyscus	Erethizon
Lemmus	Ochotona

6431

9

Deep in the woods - E. of the lake
No. 2, 12 years ago. - Report, 1904
The Government. A. H. H. 1904

Comp. 1904 - 1905 - Lake & Lake
and in the vicinity
4 to 5 miles N. of the lake

Location near
low ground in the lake

1903 - about 1000 feet - Lake & Lake
Lakes

Some near the lake

a few near Palliser BC

about 1000 feet from the lake

area. 1904 - 1905 - Lake & Lake

Chilco Lake & south to Green Lake
but not of Big Lake.

4 miles in Chilco Lake valley and other
valleys & Lake Lake etc

Prophet saw the lake, No 29 No 3 Lake in Lake

Shut No 29, 1904. (Green)

The Lake & Lake Report - 1904 - 1905

Don't know. Field & Stream Feb. 1903

Reed with Radford

